

PLATFORMS OF  
MRS. RICHARDSON AND FULLER,  
CANDIDATES FOR SPEAKER.

From the Congressional Globe.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Clerk, gentlemen have chosen, by written interrogatories, to inquire into the political opinions of gentlemen who have been voted for upon this floor in relation to questions past, present and future. I know not, and, care not, whether the object is discussion here or somewhere else. I hold them to the issue presented to me, and I shall endeavor to answer their questions as fully, freely, and frankly as may be possible.

I now send to the Clerk's desk the questions which have been propounded to me, and I ask that the first of them may be read. The Clerk read the first question, as follows:

Question propounded by Mr. Zollicoffer to Mr. Richardson.

"Am I right in supposing that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Richardson] regards the Kansas-Nebraska bill as promotive of the formation of free States in the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska?"

Mr. Richardson. In reply to the first question of the gentleman from Tennessee, [Mr. Zollicoffer,] I have to say I voted for the bill organizing the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas because I thought them just to all, and I defended that vote before my constituents upon that ground. I intended then, and I intend now, that the people who go there, shall decide the question of slavery for themselves, and, so far as I could, admit them as States, with or without slavery, as the people should decide. In common with northern and southern gentlemen, I have said that, in my opinion slavery would never go there; but I have never, here or elsewhere, urged that as a reason why I voted for that bill. I voted for the bill, because it was just, right and proper, and wanted nothing more to defend myself. I repeat here an argument I have made over and over again before my constituents, and it is this: if a majority of the people of Kansas or Nebraska are in favor of slavery, they will have it; if a majority are opposed to it, then they will not have it. This is the practical result of every theory advocated by the friends of the Nebraska and Kansas bill. I gave my sanction to this principle in supporting the territorial bills of 1850, and have uniformly supported the same principles since, whenever presented for my action, and I shall continue to do so in all future cases that may arise. It is a principle lying at the foundation of all popular Governments, that the people of each separate or distinct community shall decide for themselves the nature and character of the institutions under which they shall live and die. I therefore voted for the Nebraska and Kansas bill neither as a pro-slavery nor anti-slavery measure, but as a measure of equal right and justice to the people of all sections of our common country.

Will the Clerk now read the next question?

The Clerk read the second question as follows:

"Am I right in supposing that he advocates the constitutionality of the Wilmot Proviso? that in 1850, he opposed its application to the Territories acquired from Mexico only upon the ground that it was unnecessary, inasmuch as the Mexican local laws in these Territories already abolished slavery, which ought to be sufficient for all the Free Soil men? and that he committed himself to the position, that if territorial bills (silent upon the subject of slavery, and leaving the Mexican laws to operate) were defeated, he would vote for bills with the Wilmot Proviso in them?"

Mr. Richardson. The next question requires a more extended reply. In 1850 we acquired Louisiana; it was slave territory. In 1820 we divided, by line of 36 deg. 30 min., that territory north of the line was to be free. In 1845 we annexed Texas; that was slave territory; we divided that by extending the line of 36 deg. 30 min. through that—north, to be free. In 1848 we acquired territory from Mexico. That was free. I voted repeatedly to extend the same line west to the Pacific ocean. I voted for that line with a few Representatives from the North, and the whole body of Southern Representatives. When I gave those votes I did not believe then, nor do I believe now, that I violated the Constitution of the United States. If you have power under the Constitution, to exclude slavery from half of a territory, I think you have power to exclude from all, though such an exercise would be unjust and wrong. I have never, therefore, voted to exercise that power, except upon the principle of compromise. In this connection I desire to read from a speech of mine, delivered in this Hall, April 3, 1850, and make a word or two of comment upon it.

"There is, I regret to say, a willingness upon the part of the Democrats of the North to see this proviso passed, that Gen. Taylor may be compelled to show to the world, and the rest of mankind, who was cheated in the last Presidential election—whether it was his friends North or South. They know that a fraud was practiced upon the people of the North. They know that in the South, General Taylor was represented as all that any one in favor of slavery extension could desire—that he was bound to southern institutions by two hundred bonds. At the North, it was said that he was for confining slavery to its present limits. One or the other was cheated. But I submit to my southern friends, if the peace and harmony of twenty millions of people, and the perpetuity of our free institutions, is not of more importance than the exposure of this bad faith upon the part of an Administration, that let alone, will fall by its own weight? The public voice everywhere indicates its certain and inevitable overthrow."

"In times past our policy sooner or later has prevailed, and we should stand firm however dark the hour, encouraged by former success. We should not be driven from our positions, because our opponents have come to them for safety. I might ask them if they are to be driven from their firm and stern opposition to a United States bank, because those who once thought that certain ruin would lay waste the land unless such an institution was incorporated, have changed their opinions, and stand with us in opposition? Are they willing to be driven in opposition to the independent treasury because those who once opposed now support it? Are you to be driven from all the past, now triumphantly vindicated, because opposition has ceased? We should stand firm in the support of right, truth, the Constitution of our country, no matter who shall come to support, or desert; stand by them to the last, and if they fall let us perish with them. We should never survive the existence of this Government."

"There is one thing that I wish, in this connection, Mr. Chairman, to say to the gentlemen from the South, and the southern Whigs: if the bill for territorial governments, silent upon the subject of slavery, should be defeated, then I am for the bill with the Wilmot Proviso, in order to give governments to the people in the Territories; and I speak for four of my colleagues, assured that they will feel constrained to pursue a like course. And if General Taylor shall approve the proviso, then it will have passed; and it is for them to determine what shall and what shall not be done and let the responsibility rest with them."

I take this occasion to say, that the sentiment last quoted, uttered in a moment of excitement, I, upon reflection, repudiate as unjust and improper. I thank the gentleman that he has afforded me the opportunity to give this public expression of my disapproval of that statement. I uniformly voted against placing the Wilmot proviso in any territorial bill. I voted against it, because I believed it to be unjust to the people of a portion of the Union.

The Clerk then read the third interrogatory, as follows:

"Am I right in supposing that his theory is, that the Constitution of the United States does not carry slavery to, and protect it in, the Territories of the United States? That in the territory acquired from Mexico and France, (including Kansas and Nebraska,) the Missouri restriction was necessary to make the territory free, because slavery existed there under France at the time of the acquisition; but that the Kansas and Nebraska bill, which repeals that restriction, but neither legislates slavery into those Territories nor excludes it therefrom, in his opinion, leaves those Territories without either local or constitutional law protecting slavery; and that therefore the Kansas and Nebraska bill promotes the formation of slave States in Kansas and Nebraska?"

Mr. Richardson. The Constitution does not, in my opinion, carry the institutions of any of the States into the Territories; but it affords the same protection there to the institutions of one State as of another. The citizen of Virginia is as much entitled, in the common territory, to the protection of his property, under the Constitution, as the citizen of Illinois; but both are dependent upon the legislation of the territorial government for laws to protect their property, of whatever kind it may be. Thus, it will be seen, that though there may be upon this point a difference theoretically—involving questions for judicial decision—yet there is none, practically, among the friends of non-intervention by Congress, as the practical result is to place the decision of the questions in the hands of those who are most deeply interested in its solution, namely, the people of the Territory, who have made it their home, and whose interests are the most deeply involved in the character of the institutions under which they are to live. If this great principle of non-intervention and self-government is wrong, then, indeed, the American Revolution was fought in vain, and it is time we cease to venerate the memory of the patriotic dead, who purchased with their fortunes and blood the free institutions of the several separate, independent, and equal States, forming the Union under which we have so prosperously and happily grown to be so great.

Mr. Fuller, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Clerk I voted for the resolution offered by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. Zollicoffer] yesterday, because I cordially approve of the principle embodied in that resolution. Early in the session I felt it duty, in justice to myself and to those with whom I had been acting, to declare the opinion I entertained and the course of action I should pursue upon certain questions of public policy. I desire to say now, sir, what I believe is known to the majority—if not to all—of those who have honored me with their confidence, that I have been ready at any and all times to withdraw my name from this protracted canvass. I have felt unwilling to stand, or to appear to stand, in the way of any fair organization of this body.

In answer to the specific interrogatories here presented, I say that I do not regard the Kansas and Nebraska bill as promotive of the formation of free States; and I will further say, sir, that I do not believe that it is promotive of the formation of slave States, [Cries of "Good!"] The second interrogatory relates to the constitutionality of the Wilmot proviso. I was not a member of the Congress of 1850, and have never been called upon to affirm or deny the constitutionality of the Wilmot proviso.

I have never assumed the position, that if territorial bills (silent upon the subject of slavery, and leaving the Mexican laws to operate) were defeated, he [I] would vote for a bill with the Wilmot proviso in it. That question relates to the legislative action of the distinguished gentleman from Illinois, [Mr. Richardson.] My political existence commenced since that flood. [Laughter.] I was not a member of that Congress, and having never taken any public position upon that subject heretofore, I am willing, in all frankness and candor, to do so now; and I do so with great deference and respect for those distinguished men who, in times past, have entertained and expressed different opinions. Public history informs us that slavery existed before the Constitution, and, in my judgment, now exists independent of the Constitution. When the people of the confederated States met, by their representatives in convention, to form that Constitution, slavery existed in all but one of the States of the Confederacy. The people, through their representatives, having an existing and acknowledged right to hold slaves, conceded this—the right to prohibit importation—after the year 1808. They made no concession, so far as regarded the existence of domestic slavery. They claimed—and it was granted—the right of reclamation in case of escape. They claimed—and it was granted—the right of representation as an element of political power. And I hold, in the absence of express authority, that Congress has no constitutional right to legislate upon the subject of slavery. [Applause.] I hold that the Territories are the common property of all the States, and that the people of all the States have a common right to enter upon and occupy those Territories, and they are protected in that occupation by the flag of our common country; that Congress has no constitutional power either to legislate slavery into, or exclude it from, a Territory. Neither has the Territorial Legislature, in my judgment, any right to legislate upon that subject, except so far as it may be necessary to protect the citizens of the Territory in the enjoyment of their property, and that in pursuance of its organic law, as established by congressional legislation. When the citizens of the Territory shall apply for admission into the Union, they may determine for themselves the character of their institutions, (by their State constitution); and it is their right then to declare whether they will tolerate slavery or not, and thus fairly deciding for themselves, should be admitted into the Union as States without reference to the subject of slavery. The Constitution was formed by the people of the States for purposes of mutual advantage and protection. The States are sovereigns, limited only so far as they have surrendered their powers to the General Government. The General Government, thus created and limited, acts with certain positive, defined, and clearly ascertained powers. Its legislation and administration should be controlled by the Constitution, and it cannot justly employ its powers thus delegated to impair or destroy any existing or vested rights belonging to the people of any of the States.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, January 23.

In the House this morning, Mr. Richardson said he was sincerely desirous of an organization. It has been intimated that there would be an election should he and the other candidates retire. His position as a candidate was not of his own seeking, and he was anxious to recede in order to relieve the House of embarrassment. He would retire to-day is possible; or to-morrow at furthest.

Vote—Banks 60; Richardson 65; Fuller 30; Campbell 6; scattering 7. Necessary for a choice, 98.

Mr. Reed offered a resolution expressing the sense of the House, that if existing candidates would withdraw after to-day, the obstacles to an organization would then be removed. The House then refused to lay the resolution on the table. The House refused to order the main question to be put, and accordingly the subject goes over till to-morrow. Adjourned.

The American Party in Alabama.

A State Council was held on the 13th inst., in the city of Montgomery, by which all the past words, secrets, signs, and ceremonials, which may have heretofore been observed, were abolished. Discarding these things as non-essential, the Council declared its more steadfast adherence to an organization, and holding and maintaining of the following full cordially expressed principles of the great American party.

First. A strict construction of the Constitution of the United States. Second. Stern and unswerving devotion to the Constitution as above construed; and unceasing resistance to all factions and sectional attempts, emanate where they may to weaken its bonds.

Third. Congress has no power to legislate upon the question of slavery in the States where it exists, or to exclude any State from admission into the Union because its Constitution does, or does not, recognize the institution of slavery, or to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. The Fugitive Slave Law should be maintained and vigorously enforced. No law or regulation, that beattempted by Congress, touching the question of slavery in the Territories, and it shall cease to agitate the question of slavery in any form. We regard a strict adherence to the principles and views of this section absolutely necessary to the peace and perpetuity of the Union, and we do place ourselves on the other, that we will affiliate with no party, nor support any man for office, under the government of the State, or of the United States, who does not publicly avow the principles of this section without change or abatement.

Fourth. All foreigners who have come to this country, under the guaranty of our laws, and have been properly and legally naturalized according to existing forms, are fully and legally entitled to all the civil and religious privileges conferred by our Constitution and laws, and shall be fully and affectionately protected in them.

Fifth. A radical change in the naturalization laws is required by the exigencies of the country, so as to affect all foreigners coming into the country, and to prevent the transportation and immigration of paupers and criminals from other countries.

Sixth. Americans should give laws to America.

Seventh. Equal religious liberty—holding that all men have a right to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences; we will maintain a strict separation of Church and State, and oppose all higher law men, whether papal or protestant, and that all men who hold or acknowledge the right to violate the constitution, under any pretense of civil privileges or religious belief, or whose allegiance to the Constitution is subject to be absorbed by any foreign power on earth, are wholly unfit to hold office in this republican country.

Eighth. Practical economy in the administration of public affairs, State and Federal.

Ninth. Opposition to old party lacks and camouages, and the promotion of men to office who are honest and capable.

Tenth. Purity of the ballot-box and peace at the elections; the right of each citizen to his political opinions being inalienable.

EXTREMES SOMETIMES MEET.—The Nashville Convention, composed of fire eating Democrats, demanded not only that the Missouri Compromise should be preserved, but extended to the Pacific whilst the Northern Abolitionists and Free-soilers, now demand the restoration of the Missouri Compromise!

The commercial editor of the New York Times states, from the best information he can obtain, there are in this country two hundred and forty-one millions of dollars in gold in circulation.

Glasgow Market.

Corrected Weekly by THOMSON, LEWIS & CO., Grocers and Produce Dealers, Water street.

GLASGOW, January 31, 1856.	
WHEAT—Bushel	\$1.00 to 1.10
Barley—do	25 to 30
OATS—do	20 to 25
POWDER—per barrel	\$5.00 to 6.00
Beans—per 100 pounds	25 to 30
CORN MEAL—per bushel	45 to 50
APPLES—Green, per bushel	50 to 60
PEACHES—Dried, per bushel	\$1.00
HIDES—Dry, per bushel	10 to 15
GREEN—do	4 to 6
SEAGRAM—New Orleans, per barrel	9 to 10
COFFEE—Rio, per barrel	13 to 14
HAVANA—do	14 to 15
JAVA—do	15 to 16
SALT—Sack, per hundred	45 to 50
WHISKY—do	45 to 50
IRON—common, per ton	50 to 55
SLUGS—do	50 to 55
NAILS—do	50 to 55
CANDLES—Box, per hundred	18 to 20
BACON—Hams, per hundred	9 to 10
LARD—do	7 to 8
SKINS—Cows, per hundred	15 to 20
MINK—do	20 to 30
SEEDS—Hemp, per hundred	50 to 60
FLAX—do	50 to 60
CLIVER—do	50 to 60
MOLASSES—Plantation, per barrel	45 to 50
BELCHER'S Sugar House, do	50 to 55
CANTING—do	50 to 55
OYSTERS—per can	50 to 55

EXCHANGE AND BANKING HOUSE, Glasgow, Mo.

Selling Rates of Exchange.

Baltimore	4 pm	Pittsburg	4 pm
Philadelphia	4 pm	Cincinnati	4 pm
Boston	4 pm	Louisville	4 pm
New York	4 pm	St. Louis	4 pm

Buying Rates of Currency.

Kentucky	1 dis	Tennessee	2 1/2 dis
Ohio	1 dis	South Carolina	3 dis
Indiana	1 dis	North Carolina	3 dis
Virginia	1 dis	Louisiana	1 dis
Wisconsin	2 1/2 dis	Eastern	1 dis

Deposits received. Time and sight exchange wanted. Letters of credit bought and sold. Drafts and notes collected. Exchange, if sums to suit, always for sale.

Four per cent. interest paid on deposits remaining 30 days or over.

WESTON F. BIRCH & SON, Glasgow, October 25, 1855.

FOR SALE.

The Lot and House at present occupied by the undersigned. The lot is elegantly situated for a family residence, and the building, which is new, contains six rooms, with hall and cellar. A large eastern convenient to the door, with stable, &c. Terms moderate. Apply to JOHN DONAHAY.

NOTICE!

THE late unexpected rise in the Missouri river has been taken advantage of by the undersigned, and we have the pleasure of announcing to our numerous customers that we have just received on said river a large stock of choice

FAMILY GROCERIES,

at reasonable rates of freight, and will be enabled to sell, either wholesale or retail, on reasonable terms. All who may wish to make their purchases this winter will find our stock complete for all demands. Among our stock may be found a great variety of choice, substantial and fancy Groceries, suitable to the coming season. Give us a call.

THOMSON, LEWIS & CO., Glasgow, November 29, 1855.

WHISKY.

10 BBL'S Monongahela Whisky; 75 do Cincinnati do 100 do St. Louis do 20 do old rye do 20 barrels New York Brandy; 10 do apple do

1 cask superior old Pale Brandy; 6 baskets Champagne; 6 boxes Longworth's sparkling Catawba; 2 cases old Madeira Wine; 2 do old Port do 2 do sweet Malaga do 2 do Sherry do

THOMSON, LEWIS & CO.

CANDLES.

10 boxes sperm candles; 50 do star do 50 lb boxes star do 50 lb boxes do do 50 boxes pressed tallow candles.

THOMSON, LEWIS & CO.

OYSTERS.

30 dozen Thomas' celebrated Baltimore Cove Oysters, which we warrant.

THOMSON, LEWIS & CO.

NAILS.

180 kegs Iron Mountain Nails from 3 to 40.

THOMSON, LEWIS & CO.

CRACKERS.

30 barrels Butter Crackers, 20 do Soda do

THOMSON, LEWIS & CO.

COFFEE.

20 bags old Government Java Coffee; 150 do Rio do 20 do Mocha do

THOMSON, LEWIS & CO.

SUGAR.

30 bbls prime New Orleans Sugar; 50 barrels crushed do 20 do refined do 10 do loaf do 10 do powdered do

THOMSON, LEWIS & CO.

SALT.

500 bags Ground Alum Salt; 100 do L. B. do

THOMSON, LEWIS & CO.

MOLASSES.

25 bbls sugar house syrup Molasses; 25 bbls New Orleans do Golden Syrup do

THOMSON, LEWIS & CO.

CANTING.

A large lot of Ovens, Kettles, Skillets, Pots, and odd lots.

THOMSON, LEWIS & CO.

SUNDRIES.

Oranges, Figs, Sardines, Raisins, Currants, nutmegs, madder, pepper, spice, ginger, pickles, prunes, bransy, cloves, nutmegs, indico, rice, chocolate, mackerel, blacking, powder, shot, lead, buckets, pails, tubs, &c.

To mention every article on hand, would be out of the question. Call and see for yourself.

THOMSON, LEWIS & CO.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

STATE OF MISSOURI, Sec. COURT OF HOWARD.

In the County Court, December Term, 1855. Among the proceedings had at said term of Court, were the following, to-wit:

Samuel C. Major, Public Administrator of Howard county, and having in charge the estate of Martin G. Hopper, deceased.

Petition to sell land for the payment of debts. SAID Administrator files his petition, setting forth that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the debts against said estate, and praying the Court to grant an order of sale of the real estate of said deceased for that purpose. And the Court being satisfied that such is necessary, it is ordered by the Court that all persons interested be notified that said application has been made for the sale of the north-west quarter of section twelve (12), township fifty-one (51), range sixteen (16), containing 80 acres; also, a title bond from A. W. Morrison to William Knox and Martin G. Hopper, for one hundred and twenty acres, on which said Hopper has paid twenty, to-wit: East half of the north-east quarter of section eleven, and the north-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section 12, township 51, range 16, situated in Howard county, Missouri.

And that unless the contrary be shown on or before the first day of the next February term of this court, an order will be made to sell all the right, title and interest that said deceased had in and to the above described real estate. It is further ordered that the notice hereby required to be given of this order be by publication in some newspaper published in this State for six weeks, successively before the first day of the next February term of this Court. And this cause is continued. Attest:

A. J. HERNDON, Clerk. By Wm. O. BURTON, D. C.

LIQUORS, WINES, CIGARS, OYSTERS, SARDINES, &c.

The undersigned respectfully announces that he has recently opened a House on WATER STREET, GLASGOW, where can be had a choice article of

Whiskies, Wines, Cigars, Oysters, Sardines, &c.

All of which will be sold at St. Louis Retail prices for cash.

Being connected with an extensive house in St. Louis, fresh supply will be constantly added to my present stock. E. HOEBER. Glasgow, January 17, 1856.

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